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applies to photo-perception, with a coefficient of about 2.6 for 10° C. rise in temperature up to 30° C. It also applies to photo-reaction with a considerably smaller coefficient. Above 30° C. an injurious time effect of high temperature sets in, and finally at 40° C. the power of perception and response is soon lost. These results stand in contradiction to those of NYBERGH, who claimed that temperature ranging from -3° C. to 47° C. have little influence upon the photo-perception rate, indicating that the process is a strictly photo-chemical reaction such as occurs on the photographic plate. DEVRIES' work, on the other hand, lines these two processes up, so far as they are influenced in rate by temperature, with chemical reactions in homogeneous solutions in general, and with photosynthesis, respiration, and geo-perception.¹⁷ From 0° to 25° C. the perception speed was independent of the time of previous warming. Long previous warming at $27.5-30^{\circ}$ C. hastened perception rate, and such previous heating at 32.5° C. or higher temperatures slowed the perception rate. One hour's heating at 39° C. lowered the perception speed at 20° C. more than four-fold. This effect entirely disappeared, however, after four hours' storage at 20° C., and is therefore considered rather a matter of hysteresis than of the accumulation of poisonous materials.—WILLIAM CROCKER.

Invasion of a prairie grove.—In the high prairie just outside of Lincoln, Nebraska, a grove was started about forty years ago by running furrows at intervals of 4–6 feet through the prairie and dropping the tree seeds into the furrows. At present about 20 acres are thus forested with *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Juglans nigra*, *Ulmus fulva*, *Acer saccharinum*, and *A. Negundo*. No culture has been attempted at any time during the history of the grove, nor has there been any damage by fire or grazing, hence the forested area affords an exceptionally good demonstration of the fact that trees grow freely once they are planted in this prairie soil, although they almost never invade the grasslands, and it also provides an unusually good opportunity of studying the changes in the undergrowth vegetation resulting from the changed conditions due to the tree growth. POOL¹⁸ in investigating the character of the invasions has found that not only has the prairie sod gone, but nearly every one of the original prairie species has entirely disappeared, being replaced by some 90 invading species, of which 85 per cent are mesophytic and 60 per cent are distinctly woodland. Lists of these species prove how completely the area has been transformed from prairie to forest in a very short period. Doubtless changes in soil moisture, evaporation intensity, and light as the trees developed led to the changes in the undergrowth. POOL has these and other factors under investigation and doubtless his results will form a valuable contribution to the understanding of the problems of the relations existing between the grasslands and the forests.—GEO. D. FULLER.

¹⁷ BOT. GAZ. 50:233–234. 1910; 51:239. 1911.

¹⁸ POOL, R. J., The invasion of a planted prairie grove. Proc. Soc. Amer. For. 10:1–8. 1915.